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MR. PARNELL,

PERSONAL MORALS AS A FACTOR IN ANGLO-IRISH POLITICS.

& SITUATION FULL OF GRAVEST PERPLEXITY AND PERIL FOR THE HOME RULE CAUSE-ENGLISH SENTIMENT UNKISTAK-ABLY AGAINST MR. PARNELL'S CONTINUED LEADERSHIP.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright: 1890 : By The Tribune Association London, Nov. 22 .- "The crisis," says Mr. Davitt, which Mr. Parnell has precipitated the Home Rule movement is the gravest which has confronted it for the past ten years." Such is the opinion of an Irishman whose devotion to the question. He advises Mr. Parnell to retire temporarily from public life. He is not supposed to be a close personal friend of Mr. Parnell, but the situation is one in which no Home Ruler can afford to let his judgment depend on personal feelings, whether his feelings be for or against Mr. Parnell. No more can any Unionist, or even any outsider who has to express an opinion on events of this week. His stanchest opponent may grieve to see a statesman of such great qualities fall so low. Nor can the momentary issues which must turn on decisions to be taken during the next few days be determined by either the feelings or opinions of any individualnot even of Mr. Gladstone; not even of Mr. Parnell himself. The judgment of the country, of the

whole country, must prevail. The question to be answered is a perfectly simple one, and is this: Ought Mr. Parnell, bee he has been adjudged to have committed adultery during a long course of years and in circumstances here deemed peculiarly discreditable to him, to resign the leadership of the Irish Home Rule party and withdraw, at least temporarily, from the public gaze? It is known that Mr. Parnell himself would say no to that question. It is known that his party, or the great body of his party, would say no. And since it is primarily an Irish question, there is, or was, a large number of English Radicals who would on that ground also have said no. But there have been since Monday some very remarkable manifestations of English public opinion, so remarkable as to raise another question, not less vital than the first. This other question is whether, supposing Mr. Parnell continues to lead the Irish Home Rule party, the alliance between that and the English Home Rule party will survive. It is now seen that the answer to the first question must depend on the answer to the second; for, should that alliance go to pieces, Home Rule would go to pieces with it.

The elements of the problem are few and plain. At present, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell are aders of a united English and Irish party. Can they continue such? The Gladstonian wing colists in great part of Nonconformists. The but of his battalions is made up of Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Baptists and a great heterogeneous company of minor dissenting sects. Their strength lies in the so-called Provinces and in Scotland and Wales. They are, almost to a man, Puritans. They look with abhorrence upon every kind of social vice, and especially that particular vice of which Mr. Parnell has been found guilty. They put morals before politics, and obedience to the Decalogue before expediency. They have spoken The secular and religious press, the political and spiritual guides, are nearly all on the evidence all tending to show that the immense majority of this great body of the faithful are resolved to out loose from Mr. Parnell. They will have no part nor lot, political or other, with an draw at once and for all." adulterer. They have made up their minds that there shall be no further co-operation between them and any party of which Mrs. O'Shea's paramear is the chief

What Mr. Gladstone thinks on the main question, and whether, if he could decide for himself, he would rub on with Mr. Parnell, is a matter of conjecture. But Mr. Gladstone knows we'l that he cannot break with the majority of his followers. He split his party in two four years and a half ago for Home Rule. It will not stand being split again. His commanding influence led them into Mr. Parnell's camp, but even he cannot conduet them along a fire-escape into Mrs. O'Shea's bedroom in search of their former ally. It comes to this, therefore, so far as one can judge to-day, that if Mr. Parnell remains at the head of the Irish party, the Anglo-Irish coalition is at an end.

Many things beside the mere decree against Mr. Parnell for adultery with Mrs. O'Shea have contributed to the public condemnation which has overtaken him. The facts which came out brought ridicule, as well as indignation, upon him. Englishmen felt that a great political leader like Mr. Parnell, perhaps the greatest of this generation, ought to have kept himself clear from entangle He owed himself to his cause: be sacrificed both himself and his cause to his mistress, and that mistress the wife of his friend and political comrade. They cannot stand seeing a man in his position skulking about from one house to another under half a dozen aliases, climbing down a water-pipe, conspiring with servants, and practising all kinds of mean deceptions upon a husband, his whole life one long subterfuge and continuing series of miserable intrigues and tricks. That is what they resent, all but the more strait-laced, as much as the fornication and adultery. Were it not for these wretched and hateful incidents, Mr. Parnell's position with reference to the English public would be far less desperate. These have hardened the heart of the man of the world against him, and society-not that Mr. Parnell cares for that-outlaws him not less relentlessly than the sectarians and moralists. Men of honor -such is the code of the world-might condon adultery. But what of his sworn denial of the charge, followed by confession, for his silence is, of course, confession, and his refusal to appear in court conclusive of his guilt. What of his private assurances of innocence to his own colleagues But for these things his marriage by-and-by with Mrs. O'Shea might rehabilitate him. They both mean marriage It would be enough if Mrs. O'Shea meant it, as she surely does, for Mr. Parnell is wholly under this woman's influence and has been for years. At the end of six months, before which the decree dissolving the existing marriage cannot by law be made absolute, Mrs.

There is still another question, of which little has yet been heard. The Court gave the custody. as the rule is, of the younger children to the father. But these younger children are Mr. Parnell's, or are presumed to be Mr. Parnell's, and neither he nor their mother is supposed to be willing to give them up. Yet, if he and she re-main within the jurisdiction of the English court. they must be given up. There is a possibility of onflict between them and the courts, which

If Mr. Parnell is blind to political facts which stare everybody else in the face, it is probably because of his known contempt for English opinion. His public is the Irish public. His chief organ says it is a charming touch of that English life has corrupted him, he never would have committed adultery with Mrs. O'Shea. And this personal organ rages ill not shut its eyes to Mr. Parnell's peccadilloes. his talk and all the resolutions and protestations

League and the Leaguers, Mr. Davitt alone ex- | countered a succession of terrific gales all the way across, but sustained no serious damage, although it was one of the worst passages in the history of Atlantic

> BELGIAN CATTLE SHUT OUT OF FRANCE. Paris, Nov. 22.—The importation of Belgian cattle into France has been forbidden in consequence of the prevalence of aphthous fever among the cattle of that

AFRICAN MURDERERS EXECUTED. zibar, Nov. 22.—The natives who murdered Herre Kriegel and Hessel, officials of the German East Africe Company, during the rising at Kilwa have been

THE SOUTH REAZILIAN RAILWAY LOAN. Paris, Nov. 22.-The Comptoir National d'Escomp has failed to float the South Brazilian Railway loan. Only one-third of the amount of the loan was sub-scribed for.

London, Nov. 22.-The statement has been made that ord Wolseley brought such pressure to beer on Stanley that he was compelled to appoint Barttelot an officer of the Emin Relief Expedition. This is now postavely

DENIAL FROM LORD WOLSELEY.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The Medico-Chirurgical Society has decided to send two representatives to Berlin to study the process of the manufacture of Dr. Koch's lymph, and to investigate the approved methods of its application.

PRANCE AND MADAGASCAR. Paris, Nov. 22.-The "Siecle" has advices fro Madagascar that the Prime Minister in a speech, reerring to the French protectorate, used threatening language toward France, and that the French Resi-

WALLS CAST DOWN BY WIND.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE NEW WELLS, FARGO STABLE IN JERSEY CITY.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ABOUT TEN INJURED

A portion of the eastern wall of the big brick now in course of erection for the Wells, Fargo Express Company, fronting on Pavoniaave., between Monmouth and Coles sts., Jersey City, fell yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock, causing the death of one man and the injury of nine or ten others. The man who was killed was identified as George Barrett, an iron worker, who is said to have lived in Twenty-seventh-st., New-York. His body was dug out of the ruins and removed to an undertaker's establishment the neighborhood. There were Thomas of No. , 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, aged forty, bricklayer, lacerated scalp wound and leg injured: Vito Moro, Italian, bricklayer, aged thirty, of No. 176 Colgate-st., Jersey City, both arms broken; Nicholo Peterano, Italian, bricklayer, aged thirty, living in Fourthst., Jersey City, leg and arm broken and skull fractured; Arsenio Gentillio, bricklayer, of No. 397 Fourth-st., Jersey City, slight injuries: Arsenio Bendetti, aged forty, of No. 432 Second-st., hip and side injured, and scalp wound; Nicolo Gardano, aged thirty-three, of No. 204 Hesterst., New-York, bricklayer, collar-bone broken: Nicolo Gendi, bricklayer, of No. 74 Colgate-st., Jersey City, scalp wound; Emil Hagen, aged twentysix, carpenter, of No. 105 Cherry-st., New-York, arm broken and shoulder injured; Charles Tigh, mason, of No. 207 Wayne-st., Jersey City, injured about the head and face. An unknown Italian was badly injured about the head and was believed o be dying last wight. A laborer named McTamany has not been seen since the accident. The injured men were taken to the City, St. Francis and Christ's hospitals.

kind of excitement throughout Jersey City and hundreds of people rushed frantically to the scene. At the time the wall fell there were probably nearing completion. It has a wide frontage on Pavenia-ave., and runs south through to Eighth-The building is in the middle of the block and is between Monmouth-st., on the west side, and Coles-st., on the east side. The building had been built up three stories on all four sides, and the workmen were flxing the iron girders on to the side walls for the support of the roof. At the east wall the girders had not yet been secured, when the wind, which was blowing at the rate of twenty-eight or thirty miles an hour, caused the

there were no more solid walls in any city in the country. The placing of the girders during the high wind had caused the accident. No one could have foreseen it. When the wall began to fall inward, some of the workmen jumped for their lives and others succeeded in escaping to the other side of the building. One part of the wall fell in and another part fell outward into an empty lot. Barrett, the only man killed, had his head crushed under a pile of the falling timber and brick. The injured men received their in

and brick. The injured men received their injuries by being struck with falling brick. The wall fell with a great crash and clouds of smoke and dust shot up.

Chief of Police Murphy was summoned and he immediately detailed policemen to surround the block and prevent the immense crowd from getting any nearer to the building. A relief party was at once organized and the injured men were carried out. When it was found that only one man had been killed the excitement was somewhat allayed.

had been kined the excitement was somewhat a layed.

The contractor was not arrested up till noon-time, and it was not thought likely that he would be. Mr. Farrier. Chief of the Fire Department, Chief of Police Murphy, Police Captain Smith and

Chief of Police Murphy, Police Captain Smith and John Brown, a fire commissioner, said they did not believe the wind solely responsible for the accident. They said that the accident might have been caused by attempting to place the girders in the walls before the plaster had set.

J. Knight, foreman for Post & McCord, who have the contract to do the iron-work on the building, said last night, in the most positive manner, that the cause of the collapse of the building was the quality of the mortar used. He said it did not adhere to the brick. He will have three New-York experts examine it to-morrow, and is positive they will decide that the amount of cement in the mortar was entirely too little. cement in the mortar was entirely too little

TWO HORSE THIEVES KILLED IN A FIGHT. Wichita, Kan., Nov. 22.-Some days ago twelve

forses were stolen in Osborn County, and last evening the thieves were found in camp, eighty miles west of here, near Cairo. A posse of thirty men was raised at Cairo, and they went out to capture the gang. When within a short distance of the camp the posse was fired upon, and at that moment the gang lowed by the posse. After a running fire of two miles two of the thieves feil off their horses and the horses of two others fell. The others escaped. The two men shot died within a half-hour, and refused to give their names or any information.

New-Orleans, Nov. 22.-Governor Nicholls has received information of outrageous acts of lawlessne on the part of a gang of bulldozers in the southeastern negroes were ordered to leave the place. On Wednes-day night a negro was killed, and last night two or three were whipped. The law-abiding element there and the citizens of Baton Rouge are much wrought up over these acts of lawlessness, and the Governor de-clares that they shall be stopped, if it takes the whole executive power of the State.

RULLIVAN ALMOST KILLS A COMPANION. Taunton, Mass., Nov. 22.-John L. Sullivan and Duncan B. Harrison, with other members of their com pany, reached this city vesterday. Sullivan celebrated in his usual manner, after having been treated like nabob by the sports of the city, and nearly broke his neck by falling through a window at the City Hotel. In the afternoon he varied the monotony by kicking Harrison in the back, injuring himself so that he could not appear at the evening performance, wi Harrison went to Boston, suffering, it is thought, fra a dangerous injury to his spine.

THE ALARM SUBSIDING.

INDIANS TAKING THEIR RATIONS AS USUAL IN NORTH DAKOTA.

SITTING BULL ALMOST DESERTED-HIS GRIEF OVER THE LOSS OF A CHILD DESCRIBED IN A LETTER FROM HIM TO THE AGENT.

IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Bismarck, N. D., Nov. 22,—The Indian scare in this egion is subsiding. Special dispatches to "The dismarck Tribune" this afternoon from Standing Rool Agency are to this effect: To-day was ration day at the agency, and all except about fifteen or twenty of the male inhabitants of that reservation were pres The squaws to about the same number came along, other half of the household.

The Indians are all quiet and they accept the ration as usual. Agent McLaughlin received a letter from Sitting Bull, in which the latter writes that one of his children was ill and this prevented him from being present to receive a portion of the rations. He states to the agent that he is his best friend and that he has lost faith in the new Messlah. Inquiry among fact that Sitting Bull has now only about nine or ten followers. His loss of power is attributed to the failure of the Messiah to appear when promised. A squad soldiers will be sent to Campbell County to investigate the rumors of destruction at the hands of Indians supposed to be from Standing Rock Agency.

A dispatch from Governor Mellette, of South Dakota to officials in Bismarck says: "There is no foundation Campbell County, and upon investigation rumors of outbreaks in South Dakota are found to groundless. The greatest danger now is believed be at Pine Ridge and other Soutrern agencies."

CALM TALK BY RED CLOUD.

DENVING THAT THE RELIGIOUS EXCITE-MENT IS AN INTENTIONAL PRELUDE

COLD WEATHER, HE SAYS, WILL STOP THE DANC-ING-ANOTHER CHIEF REMARKED THAT THE HAT WAS NOT A FEATURE IN THE IN-

vant to tell them all something. I have seen more friends in Washington. The Great Father's friends are all my friends. We are all friends of the agent, and we are friendly with the soldiers. I have been working under the direction of the Great Father at Washington for twenty years. I have been to Washington ten times to see my Great Father. We asked for churches and schools on these creeks about the reservation, and we got them. My people have built of the places look like villages. I tell my people take care of their stock and increase it, and they are doing it. I have got over 200 head. Major Burke and Buffalo Bill take my people among the and they travel and learn something. I get letters from them and they bring me good news, for they my children to the big schools in the East, whe they learn something. Several years ago the troops came dewn upon the reservation. They took our horses and burned our lodges. That didn't make me angry, for they were my friends, and I let them take the horses. The reason I tell you this is because I see the troops here again. I don't want to fight, and idon't want my people to fight. We have lots of old women and lots of old men. We've got no guns and we can't fight, for we have nothing to eat, and are too poor to do anything. On this reservation I am the head man and they all look to me. I haven't been to see the dancing. My eyes are sore and I can't see very well, but when they get well, I will go to see it. I will try to stop it. Those Indians are fools. The winter weather will stop it, i think. Anyway it will be all over by spring. don't think that there will be any trouble. They sa that I have been in the dance. That is not right I have never seen it. When we made our treaty it was promised that there should be no troops of the reservation unless it was at the order of the Great Father. They are here, though, and I suppose it is all right. My name is Red Cloud. That is all

The Indian's talk was accompanied by many gestures, but each statement was made deliberately, and bore with it the impression that the speaker was weighing every word and was not anxious to commit-himself further than he intended. General Brooke

doubt that these Indians are badly excited, and be fore we came the white people were greatly alarmed lest they should be massacred. Our coming has had the effect of quieting their fears somewhat and, furthermore, it has, as you might say, 'stiffened up' the peaceful Indians wonderfully. These people have been communicated with and they all know the troops are here. We have force enough

he did not know what the troops were on the reserve he did not know what the troops were on the reservation for, but insisted that the dancing must not stopped. "We don't want to fight," said he, "but this our church. It's just the same as the white man church except that we don't pass around the hat." A dispatch from Mandan, N. D., says that trust agents were sent to the Sloux reservation three day ago and that they have returned with the followireport, which may absolutely be relied upon: There no immediate danger of an uprising, but if Sittli Bull concludes that anything is to be gained by speciaction, trouble may be looked for at once. Sitting it would be arrested and put in irons, but the Governme agents are afraid to do this lest it precipitate troub life has 200 bucks at Grand River, forty miles fro Fort Yates, dancing all the while. Agent McLaughli of Standing Rock has lost control of Sitting Bull at his immediate followers, and dares not treat his harshly.

ONE OF THEM REPLIES TO A CRITICISM-THE

Washington, Nov. 22 (special).-General Miles's friends bitterly resent the reports to the effect that his course is influenced by political motives or ambitions. and they are especially bitter on the "prominent office wllose views were published in "The Star" of yesterd and reproduced in a dispatch to The Tribune of to-day.

"I have but recently been to the Pine Ridge Agency and other agencies in Dakota where the Messiah craze exists, and I have little doubt that it is, or certainly has been, th subject of very grave apprehension on the part of the authorities. It is well known that the strength of those Indians among whom the craze prevails is very great, there being altogether 6,000 or 8,000 warriors, and although they could probably be

defeated by the troops, yet before that they would de tremendous damage to property of the country, without speaking of the loss of life. So much attention has been attracted to the danger that the President telesary precantions.'

The experience which General Miles has had with indians has given him a thorough knowledge of their character, and he was especially chosen on the Cheyenne Commission on account of his peculiar fitness and knowledge. From the time of the Custer massacre prominent, and several thousand Indians were killed. captured or forced to surrender through his efforts. It seems singular that any Army officer, as quoted in 'The Star,' should make such a statement that General Miles is endeavoring to overrate this affair, or that his wise methods, which have received the sanction of the War Department and were directed by the President of the United States, should cause him to appear in a political role. Such an inference can only be actuated by a cowardly and envious spirit, which, I am glad to say, rurely exists in our Army. It is strange that a man with the record of General Miles, both during and since the Civil War, should thus be attacked by an officer. That he should be mentioned in the role of a Presidential candidate is nothing ex-traordinary, as nearly all of our most noted soldiers. Logan, have been brought forth by the people on ac-

tbreak in the Army and that open hostilities between the Miles and anti-Miles factions may be averted, at least until after the danger of an Indian outbreak has

least until after the danger of an Indian outbreak has ceased to exist.

The disposition shown in some quarters to criticise General Miles's motives is not heard or encouraged at the War Department. In whatever light he may appear to observers on the ground, his position, as established in his own reports, is conservative, and on these reports the Department people agree there is to be no Indian campaign at least before spring.

A significant dispatch was received to day by F. H. Shock, of Washington, from his daughter, who is with her husband at Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota. The dispatch reads as follows:

"We are all well and safe. Pay no attention to nowspaper reports."

CALLING OUT FRIENDLY INDIANS. INDICATIONS THAT GENERAL BROOKE WILL AT-TEMPT TO STOP THE DANCES.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 22 .- A dispatch to "The Be from Pine Ridge Agency says: "Two of the best, wisest and most reliable scouts in the Government's employ reported to General Brooke at 9 o'clock las night that 150 lodges of the Wounded Knee fanatics, ncluding some of the most desperate and treacherous White River, twenty miles north of here, and had again begun the dance in a wilder manner than has been several of the leaders, and the latter all declared that would shoot any Government officials or soldiers who ttempted to suppress the dance. This is considered by far the most sensational news that has come to Gen sion during the present scare have any such threatening tians in these 150 lodges are armed with Winchesters, navy revolvers and knives, and they have large quan ceiving heavy reinforcements hourly.

"General Brooke received a telegram from General Miles last night, giving him power to call as many troops to this point as he deemed expedient. Some Thursday to warn the non-dancing faction to move into the agency precinct returned last night, and re-ported that these Indians signified a perfect willingcompanied the scouts and police into the agency. It is expected that all of these friendly Indians can be got in by Sunday night. If this can be accomplished, the more sensational and dangerous work of the crisis, that of bringing the disturbers to time, will begin on Monday morning, which is Issue Day. General Brooke has received intimation that the War Department will certainly insist upon the suppression of the dance all hazards. Both the commandant and agent were greatly chagrined and nettled at learning last night that another lot of 300 Rosebud warriors had put in an appearance, as if they had risen out of the earth, only twelve miles nottheast of here, and were preparing to start a Ghost Dance. These all have Winchesters, and are loaded down with ammunition." is expected that all of these friendly Indians car

INCREASING THE NUMBER OF SCOUTS. THE PRESIDENT DISCUSSES INDIAN AFFAIRS WITH SECRETARY PROCTOR AND GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Washington, Nov. 22 (Special).-Secretary Procto and General Schofield talked over Indian affairs with the President this afternoon. The President, influ enced by the press dispatches which have come from the Indian country, has expressed an interest in the the absence of anything definitely warlike from General Miles and the representatives of the War Depart-ment in the West, the officers on duty here look for o trouble. Permission was early given General Miles to draw upon adjacent posts for troops, and other provisions were made looking to the concentration of the forces at the possible scene of conflict. That General Miles has not yet exercised the authority thus given him is regarded by the War Department official as reassuring, and they naturally look for a peaceful This opinion, expressed each day to your correspondent by Secretary Proctor, General Sc and Acting Adjutant-General Mckeever, was reiterated to-day. They base their views on General Miles's action and the tenor of his dispatches, which, as Assistant Adjutant-General Vincent said to-day, did not indicate any Indian outbreak. The Department is in formed that the Indians have divided. The followers of Sitting Bull in the Messiah craze have banded together, while the Indians of friendly disposition have joined the troops. General Schoffeld looks upon this as another feature indicative of peace. He thinks that this evidence of good-will on the part of some of the

inclined to be unfriendly if not hostile. The Department, accepting the hint offered by this ovement of the Indians, will take into its service in movement of the Indians, will take into its service in the Department of Dakota 500 Indians as souts. This is under a provision of law which, contemplating operations against the Indians, authorizes the employment, in an emergency, of 1,000 scouts. This action of to-day, as General Schoffeld explained, is merely to influence the evil-disposed Indians. Whether this in fluence appears as a reward for the faithful or a preparations for war probably is of small moment to the Department. The efficacy of the action has been demonstrated in the past, and its good effect is confidently expected now.

A CIRCULAR TO INDIAN AGENTS. EVERYTHING QUIET AT CROW CREEK AND

Washington, Nov. 22.-Acting Indian Cor telt has sent a circular in part as follows to all Indian agents except to the agents of the tribes in the Dakotas: "You are instructed to keep this office fully posted by letter-or by telegraph, emergencies should require it-of the condition and temper of the Indians under your charge, showing whether any exchement or spirit of disobedience to peders or the regulations of this Department, which may exist among them, is growing; whether an outbreak your opinion, be adopted to preserve peace or en-

Acting Commissioner Belt has received the following telegram from Agent Dixon, at the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Indian Agency: "Indians at Crow Creek and Lower Brule are under good control. Have had three leaders from other reservations under arrest at Crow Creek and have discharged them under promise of good behavior. Indian police are sufficient protection under present indications. I issue no pas accept none. There are no Indians away from this servation so far as police can ascertain."

Dispatches were received at the War Department this morning from General Miles, to the effect that the separation of the friendly and the turbulent Indians is proceeding rapidly at Pine Ridge. General Brook, who is watching matters closely there, antic-pates no immediate trouble, and thinks that tais separa-tion will make easier the task of restraining the turbulent Indians from overt acts. Telegrams have also been received confirmatory of the reports that the Messiah craze is rapidly extending in the North and across the Canadian line, under the operation of Sitting Bull's emissaries.

GENERAL MILES DESCRIBES "BANNOCK JIM. Chicago, Nov. 22 .- General Miles says of "Bannock Jim," who personates the supposed Messiah: was one of the Bannocks I captured in 1876, I think it was. If it is the one I think it is, he is a bright, sharp fellow. The first move in this thing was a party of Bannocks coming over the side of the moun-tains bringing intelligence of this new religion to some of the Indians on this side. They were invited to go over fand investigate it. Delegations went over to the Shoshones and Arapahoes. These Bannocks are in the western part of Wyoming, and they came over to the Shoshones and gave information. Then some of the Shoshones went visiting the Cheyennes, and thence to the Sioux. A party of them started a year ago this month from the Rosebud and from some of the Sioux camps. elled on the Union Pacific Railroad a long distance and went to Fort Hall; then they went down to Pyramid Lake, and that is the place they held their conclave, at which there were representatives of six-teen different tribes, Arapahoes, Utes, Piutes, Shoshones, Bannocks and others. They then returned and the Sloux were much taken with the new craze, but they thought the medicine was not strong enough; so they added to it the hostile part. That is, all believed that this was the Mewhom they had seen out there that he was going to give the lands to those whom Indians who believed in this doctrine, but was going to do it in his own way and advised I not to be disturbed, but to bide their lime. But did not suit the Sloux, who thought they ought to something to remove the whites. That doctrine very taking with the Sloux. Who thought they ought to something to remove the whites. That doctrine very taking with the Sloux. Those in turn interevery taking with the Sloux. Those in turn interever the save of the Indian Territory, so the Messiah craze now exists among those wild tr in the western part of the Indian Territory, and all the different Sloux camps in Dakota and a por of Montana. up on the north part of the Misse at Poplar Creek Agency, and they have sent messen up north of the British line to the Indian camps.

For a talk on the Indian situation see Page 12. so they added to it the hostile part. That is, they

HARVARD'S JUBILEE.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HER TEAM DEFEATS YALE IN THE GREAT FOOTBALL GAME AT SPRINGFIELD.

THE SCORE 12 TO 6-NEITHER SIDE SCORING IN THE FIRST HALF-A GREAT THRONG OF SPECTATORS-THE CONTEST CLOSER THAN THE SCORE INDICATES -NO UNFAIR PLAYING.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 22 (Special).- Fatt Harvard, thy sons to thy jubilee throng," is the song of the hour to-day, for the day of Harvard's jubilee has come. Her sons are thronging here and at Cambridge, and wherever the glad tidings of the Battle of Springfield have been Springfield will pass down into history at Harvard as a sort of second Lexington, where General Arthur James Cumnock and his forces threw off the yoke of Harvard indifference and thrashed what probably is the best football team that Yale has put into the field in years. The excitement, joy and delirium of the Harvard men who here in a body have proved contagious, and even the graybeards, women and children have joined in the boys' demonstration, and the very air seems crimson. Everybody is for Harvard now, except the Yale boys, whose ribbons flutter mouri fully in the wind. Everybody is singing Harvard's praises, and everybody is listening eagerly to all that is said of Cumnock and his men. The story is even believed that when the news spread around Cambridge like wildfire that Harvard had beaten Yale at football by a score of 12 to 6, the statue of ancient John Harvard, on the old Delta, opened

Arma virumque cano, It was Arthur J. Cumnock, you know.

Well, it was Cumnock who won the game, for he has been the soul of the new athletic bo Harvard. He took up the teachings of "Billy" Brooks and "Bert" Holden, and taught his men this year to play even a better Yale game than the Yale boys played-which was a compliment to Yale, even if it was carrying the war into Africa. The Harvard boys played the game for all it was worth. The Yale boys played for all they were worth, but they were outclassed. Yet it was a remarkable game and full of excitemen and uncertainty from beginning to end. It might be not far from the truth to say that it was anybody's game until time was called. The Harvard team made their twelve points in the first part of the last three-quarters, and the Yale men their six points in about the middle of the last three-quarters. From that time until the game closed, the struggle was desperate,, Harvard straining every nerve to hold the score and Yale to tie.' The real contest of the game came there and Harvard carried the day.

People began to pour to Springfield yesterday, and to-day the town was swarming with visitors wearing the color of their favorite college. It would seem as though the entire college came from Cambridge, and nearly all Yale. Early in the afternoon people flocked toward Hampden Park, and by 2 p. m. the grand stand on the east while the stands on the west side were crowded with Yale stadents. All the grand stands were crowded-and they hold 9,000 people-and apparently as many more people were standing on the field. It was a good-looking, good-natured and happy crowd, and it thoroughly enjoyed itself. known among Harvard men as "Bill" Russell, was recognized by his friends and loudly cheered. But, curiously enough, the wildest cheers were evoked when a weazened, grinning little man, carrying a basket of apples and oranges, came along the stand where the Harvard boys were. It was "John the orange-man," the Harvard mas

There were wild cheers at 2:20 p. m., when twenty-two sturdy fellows, wearing the crimson leather sphere that was the cause of all the trouble. A few minutes later the Yale boys were seen making their way through the crowd, and the Yale contingent cheered in Greek as well as in the old Yale style. The two teams seemed more closely matched in physique and weight than people had supposed they were. They were all good specimens of rugged college athletes. The Yale rush-line was heavier, however, and somewhat stronger. Poor Holcomb, who was to have played centre-rush for Yale, limped across the field and sat in a chair, while Lewis took his place.

Yale won the toss and took the south end of the field, with the wind in her favor. Harvard had the kick-off, and at 2:30 the Crimson men massed themselves, with John Crauston holding the ball at the apex of the wedge. Irvine and George, of Princeton, were referee and umpire respectively. The teams lined up as follows:

HARVARD.

J. Cumnock, '91, leit end.
D. Upton, '93, left tackle.
R. Finia, '91, left gward.
S. Cranston, '92, centre.
D. Traiford, L. S., right gward.
Newell, '94 right tackle.
W. Hailowell, '93, right end.
S. Dean, '91, quarter-back.
J. Lake, '94, half-back.
Corbett, '94, half-back.
W. Traiford, '93, full-back.

Lewis centre
L. N. Morison, '02, right guard.
L. N. Morison, '02, right guard.
R. L. Crosby, ir. '92, right end.
R. L. Crosby, ir. '92, right end.
T. L. McCiung, '52, half-back
H. L. Williams, '93, haf-back
B. Morrison, '91, full-back

The Harvard men came up solidly against the Yale line, but gained a little ground. Corbett made a brilliant dart around to the right, and the solid Lake galleped around in turn to the left, caring no more for Yale rushers than if they were so many pins. He broke through the line when the whole team was on his back, and then stopped. But Yale presently had the ball, and Ben Morison made a brilliant dash of forty or fifty yards down the field. He was forced outside, and when the ball was brought into the field Williams, the hurdle racer, stretched his long legs several times, each time plunging into the fray, and gaining ground. But he could not get far, for Cumnock tackled him sharply and

surely every time. Cunnock played the game of his life. Yalo forced the ball unpleasantly near Harvard's touchdown line, and when Harvard got the ball Birnie Trafford punted it away up the field, as easily and calmly as it he were in a practice game. Stanley and Heffelfinger made a series of upheavals, and the ball slowly moved toward Harvard's goal. But whenever the Harvard rushers were pushed back the backs made up for it. Dean, Lake, Corbett and B. Trafford are the finest backs that any college team has played in years. The ball went up and down the field. McClung made a fine run of twenty-five yards, Williams followed it up with a good dash, and Yale had the ball right down at Harvard's front door. But Trafford punted it a long way up the field, and it went to Harward on the third down. Morison could not quite reach it, and Harvard was up to within fifteen yards of Yale's goal-post. Corbett was sent around to the right, making a fine run, but Yale finally got the ball and punted it to Trafford,

who muffed it, and Harvard lost all her ground Yale hammered away desperately; but Cranston was too quick for Lewis, Perry Trafford was good enough for Heffelfinger, and Finley did not werry over Stanley Morison. Cumnock's tackling

O'Shea will become Mrs. Parnell.

could end only in submission or flight.

pure patriot; that, but for English sainst the pharisaical cant of England, which I loyalty from League meetings and League

He has but to issue an order and it is obeyed. Their declarations are but the echo of his own voice, and that again only makes the situation more serious. If for Mr. Parnell to remain leader of the Nationalist party means ruin to the Anglo-Irish alliance, to abandon his post may mean the break-up of the Irish party itself. Who is to succeed him? Three or four then, two sof them now in America, are notoriously rivals for the succession. It is doubtful whether any of them would submit loyally to the leadership of any of the others. Mr. Parnell has been the absolute master and arbiter of the destinies of his party. No leader was ever so despotic or so implicitly obeyed. Authority of that sort is personal, and cannot be transferred. If it could be, how is Mr. Parnell to hand over to another his genius, his unequalled gifts for political tactics, his knowledge, or his hold upon the imagination of both the Irish and the English

Look at the situation how you may, it is full of perplexity for the Home Rulers. With Mr. Parnell, or without him, the cause is in truth in such jeopardy of total wreck as it has not been in since Mr. Gladstone first enlisted under Mr. Parnell's banner.

THE LIBERALS AND MR. PARNELL. London, Nov. 22.—The closing session of the tional Liberal Federation Conference was held to-day. Mr. Sehnadhorst, the well-known Liberal caucus chief. presided. In a speech Mr. Schnadhorst referred to the Parnell scandals. He said that recent events had caused great pain to Mr. Gladstone, and that the cause of reparation and justice to Ireland, to which the Liberal leader had dedicated the closing days of his life, must not suffer through the unworthiness of

proclamation prohibiting the holding of a meeting, which was to have taken place at New-Ross to morrow for the purpose of expressing confidence in Mr. Par-

DISCORD OVER DAVITT'S ATTACK. MOTION DENOUNCING HIM CREATES AN UP-

ROAR IN A MEETING OF CHICAGO IRISHMEN. Chicago, Nov. 22 (Special).-The meeting of Irish called last night to make arrangements for the reception of Dillon and O'Brien came near breaking up in a row over the question of Parnell's leadership. At the conclusion of the actual business of the evening

P. W. Dunne presented the following resolution: solved, That Charles Stewart Parnell is deserving our support for his long-continued and successful efforts on behalf of the Irish cause, and that we condemn the owardly and contemptible attack upon our leader

Michael Davitt and by his paper, "The Labor World."

There were cries of "Good" at the conclusion of the reading of the resolution, but the utterances were evidently made without much thought. For a moment afterward those responsible for them were loud in their denunciation. W. P. Rend got up and said: "For God's sake let us have harmony. I agree with the Parliamentary party is to be a success factional bitterness must be kept out. Mr. Parnell's mother is a guest beneath my roof, and I yield to no man precedence in admiration for her son, but this resolution bound to be provocative of discord, must have no place

source." After refusing the amendment Dunne but in the hotel corridors, and soon brought a crowd of outsiders to the doors. Mr. Dunne said that the people resolution; that the cause was a question of politics, hit Davitt, who for ten years had been trying to

kept un bis speech and his voice until took a hand und made him take his scat. Then Colonel Rend started in again and told Dunne that he was in need of a guardian for his person and a into a quarrel," continued Colonel Rend, "I will with-

Then W. J. Hynes sailed in and scored Dunne and T. P. O'Connor, who had seconded a motion to adopt the resolution. After this tongue-lashing, Dunne went to work again, and though declared out of order by Colonel Sexton, kept up a torrent of talk which rivalled in noise that made by the chairman's big fist as he pounded the table. "Sit down, Dunne," roared the postmaster. "I will," said Dunne, "but I'll get up again." Down he went into his chair, but rose as though his neighbor had put a pin under him, and his talk went on. While he was still violently at it, a motion to table the resolution was put and carried, and another, introduced by Alderman Dixon, embodying a vote of confidence in Paruell, was run through with no dissenting voices. In the meantime Colonel Rend was putting on his cost and declaring that, as the spirit of faction had entered the wigwam, he would be forced to resign from the executive committee and stop all his work. The meeting adjourned a moment later, leaving things in a mixed-up condition.

A NEW NATIONALIST MEMBER. iblin, Nov. 22.-Sir John Pope Hennessy has been elected by the Nationalists to succeed to the seat in

THE ASSASSIN OF SELIVERSKOFF.

Paris, Nov. 22.-The "Evenement" says a Cabinet council was held at the Palace of the Elysee, the residence of President Carnot, to-day, to consider whether the Govarnment shall demand the extradition of Padewski, the Russian Pole suspected of the murder of General Seliverskoff. Padlewski is now in hiding in

London, Nov. 22.-The Foreign Office has promised to extradite Padlewski, who is suspected of having mur-dered General Sellverskoff in Paris, if he is airested within the British dominions. The police are search-ing for him in London.

BIRCHALL SAID TO HAVE CONFESSED. Woodstock, Ont., Nov. 22.-Mrs. Birchall made her first appearance yesterday on the streets of Wood-stock since the death of her husband. She was dressed in widow's weeds and looked ghastly pale. She is pected to leave here for England next week. It is understood that Birchall did make a full confession to the Rev. Mr. Wade, his spiritual adviser, and that it will be made public as soon as Mrs. Birchall leaves

THE IRISH POLICE PROSECUTIONS.

Dublin, Nov. 22 .- Mr. Harrison, Member of the House of Commons for the middle division of Tipperary, and the other defendants, who are charged with assaulting O'Brien and several other persons on charges of conspiracy was opened at Tipperary, were to-day again arraigned at Clonmel, and were committed for trial at the Mensh Assizes in December. All the defendants were admitted to bail.

THE CZAREVITCH AT PORT SAID. Port Said, Nov. 22.-The Russian ironclad Pamyo Azova, having on board the Czarevitch and his brother. Grand Duke George, and Prince George, son of the King of Greece, arrived here to-day and proceeded for

London, Nov. 22.-The election for Rector of the University of Aberdeen took place to-day, and resulted in the choice of the Marquis of Huntty, the Conservative candidate, who received 430 votes, against 352 for Professor Bryce, the candidate of the

A NEW FRENCH LOAN. Paris, Nov. 22.—The "Matin" says that a new French loan of 700,000,000 francs will be issued Jan-lary 1, 1891.

THE RIVER NEVA FROZEN OVER. St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.-The River Neva is frozen over, and navigation here is therefore closed.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 22.-The abnormal increase in exports for September, due to a desire on the part of the producers to get their goods into the United States before the McKinley tariff went into operation, is offset by a decrease of \$2,000,000 in the value of the October exports as compared with those of October,

THE CANADA'S STORMY PASSAGE. Halifax, N. S., Nov. 22,-The National Line steamer anada, from London for New-York, twenty-one days ply gave out several days ago and the cattle pens were burned and spare timber out away to keep the fires CANADIAN DOCTORS GOING TO BERLIN.

dent-General at the Capital protested to the Queen sgainst the language used by the Premier.

DIAN RELIGION. Chicago, Nov. 22 .- A dispatch from Pine Ridge

Agency, S. D., gives the following statement on the Indian situation by Red Cloud "I see some of my friends here this morning and

I have to say about this question."

Tornbelly, one of the minor chiefs, declared that

GENERAL MILES'S FRIENDS INDIGNANT.

INDIAN TROUBLE NOT OVERRATED. A "Star" reporter has been seen by another office of the Army, who is described as a member of General Miles's stuff, and who said: